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MORE MYSTERIES

ALLEN-SCOTT REPORT

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Commission Probing Assassination of President Unsure Whether Lee Harvey Oswald Was Double Agent

WASHINGTON — The most "sensitive" question confronting the special commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination is whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a double agent when he committed this murder.

On this sensationally significant enigma, the prob-
ers have directly conflicting testimony.

Both U. S. and Russian authorities have flatly denied the killer was in their employ. At the same time, the commission has indisputable information from intelligence and security agencies of the two countries that they were "in contact" with Oswald on various occasions in the four years prior to the Kennedy slaying.

Following are highlights of unpublished evidence in the hands of the special investigators:

The Oswald file the Soviet turned over to the State Department reveals that Russian Intelligence and security agents contacted Oswald a number of times between 1959 and 1962 — when he was living in the Soviet as an avowed "defector."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in an "affidavit," discloses that his agents made "three contacts" with Oswald after he returned to the U. S. All of them, Hoover explains, were wholly investigative. At no time was Oswald in the FBI's employ, nor was money given him.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

Former Central Intelligence Director Allen Dulles, a member of the commission, has told the other six members that he has no knowledge of Oswald's acting as a CIA agent. John McCone, present head of CIA, has said the same thing.

State Department records show that Oswald had several meetings with the CIA representative in the U. S. embassy in Moscow. During this period, the assassin was seeking to renounce his citizenship. One State Department cable, No. 234, dated Nov. 2, 1959, reports that Oswald was interviewed by the CIA and other embassy officials.

Mrs. Marina Oswald, 23-year-old widow of the killer, told the commission that Soviet security agents contacted her husband a number of times while they were living in Russia. Under questioning, she emphatically denied that she or Oswald had been KGB (secret police) agents or were "associated" with that organization. Mrs. Oswald confirmed that her uncle is a Soviet "Military colonel," and that she and Oswald resided near him in Minsk.

One of the curious backstage aspects of the investigation is former CIA Director Dulles' acute sensitivity about information relating to that agency.

For example: At Dulles' vigorous insistence, certain ques-
tions and answers about Oswald's possible training as a secret
agent while in Russia were put off the record; that is, they were
not transcribed and are not recorded in the testimony.

Throughout the inquiry, Dulles has displayed a militant pro-
tectiveness regarding the CIA.

Other mysteries being explored by the commission are:

Where Oswald obtained an apparently steady flow of money,
amounting to several hundred dollars, during his frequent periods
of unemployment.

How Oswald was able to obtain a passport in New Orleans
to go to Russia despite the fact that the State Department had
a file detailing his "defection" in Moscow and four years' resi-
dence in the Soviet.

This passport, Do92526, was issued on June 25, 1963. In his
application Oswald stated he proposed traveling from three to 12
months as a tourist to England, France, Germany, Holland, Fin-
land, Italy, Poland and Russia.

Oswald's original passport, dated Sept. 10, 1959, was num-
bered 1733242.

His second passport was given him the day after he asked
for it, and without the required "name check" for individuals
known to be Communist or to have Communist associations. So
far, the commission has no explanation for this official dereliction.
Authorities of the Passport Division are to be questioned
about that.

A senator has given the investigators the name of a Texas
attorney who claims to have information about Oswald's being a
double agent. The lawyer reputedly learned this from a client
who has been operating in Communist circles for a number of
years.

Yuri Nossenko, the important Soviet security official who
recently defected to the U. S., may be questioned by the com-
mission.

In his position as a key member of the American section of
KGB, Nossenko would have had access to files on Oswald.
Whether he did is not known. Staff members of the commission
are slated to confer with him to determine whether he testifies
before the commission.

Lately, the commission's closed-door sessions have been
sparsely attended.

Only one of the seven members was present during the in-
terrogation of Oswald's brother. This member was former CIA
Director Dulles, who balked at any testimony that might reflect
on the intelligence agency.

A RED "HOT LINE"

Despite this country's ban against trade with Communist
East Germany, the teletype at the U. S. end of the Moscow-to-
Washington hot line came from that satellite. Installed in the
Pentagon's communications center, the teletype's number is
"T 51-A RFT Blattschreiber," and a stamped plate states it was
made in Karl Marxstadt, East Germany. Defense officials say
the machine was installed at the Soviet's request . . . Saudi
Arabia is buying 300 anti-tank missiles from Britain. This is the
second purchase of this weapon by an Arab country. Kuwait

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